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#### POSTAGE.

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#### Selected Miscellany.

## Artemas Ward in the Southern Confederacy.

THE SHOW IS CONFISCATED.

You have perhaps wondered whereabouts I

poplar noospaper frase. Listen to my tail, and be silent that ye may here. I've been among the Seseshers, a earnin my daily peck by my legitimit perfeshun, and havn't had no time to weeld my facile quill for "the Grate Komick paper," if you'll allow me to kote from your troothful advertisement.

My success was skaly, and I likewise had a

about Seceshin and bustin up the Union, but I dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down didn't think it mountid to nothin. The politicians in all the villages was swearin that Old Abe (sometimes called the Praharie flower) shouldn't never be noggerated. They also made fools of theirselves in varis ways, but as they was used to that I didn't let it worry me much, and the Stars and Stripes continuered for to wave over my little.

Many over I was a son of Malty and a tent. Moor over, I was a son of Malty and a member of several other Temperance Societies, and my wife she was a Daughter of Malty, and I his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, sposed those fax would secoor me the influenz an pertection of all the fust famerlies. Alas! I was dispinted. State arter State seseshed and it growd rage of a barbarian tyrant, and above all, and and abo hotter and hotter for the undersined. Things cum to a climbmacks in a small town in Alabamy, where I was premtorilly ordered to haul down the Stars and Stripes. A depytashun of red faced Stars and Stripes. A depytashun of red faced strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance during a few moments into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities men cum up to the door of my tent where I was standin taking money (the arternoon exhibition which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed, and which it was said he had commenst, and my Italyun organist was jerkin his sole-sterrin chimes): "We air, cum, Sir," said a millingtary man in a cockt hat, "upon a hi and holy mishun. The Southern Eagle is scream and holy mishun. The Southern Eagle is scream some weeks, popular topics of conversation. He ing threwout this sunny land proudly and defiantly

his vittels sit well on his stummick?" "That Eagle, Sir, will continuer to scream all over this Brite and tremenjis land!"

"Wall, let him scream. If your Eagle can amuse hisself by screamin, let him went!" The man anoyed me, for I was bizzy makin change.

"We are come, Sir, upon a matter of dooty—"

"Yeu're right, Capting. It's every man's dooty to visit my show," sed I.

"We are cum—"

Lords, but as he was determined not to be seen, he was forced to climb up to the leads and to peep through the small window. He heard with great interest the royal assent given to a bill for raising fifteen hundred thousand pounds by land

larfin one of my silvery larfs. I thawt if he wanted to goak I'd give him sum of my sparklin eppygrams.
"Sir, you're inserlent. The plain question is, will you haul down the Star-Spangled banner, ter, was but a small part of what the Commons and hist the Southern flag!"

"Nary hist!" Those was my reply. "Your wax works and beests is confiscated, you air arrested as a spy!"

Sez I, "My fragrant roses of the Southern clime and bloomin daffodils, what's the price of whiskey in this town, and how many cubic feet whiskey in this town, and how many cubic feet of that seductive flooid can you indoovidually ton House by a back door. It was atterwards

rally the style among thieves in that country, to which they also made no reply, but sed I was direction of the arrested as a spy, and must go to Montgomery in in raptures. They was by this time jined by a large crowd of other Southern patrits, who comminst hollarin, "Hang the bald-headed aberlitionist, and bust up his immoral exhibition!" I was ceased and tied to a stump, and the crowd went for my tent—that waterproof pavillion, wherein instruction and amoozment had so muchly combined, at 15 cents per head—and tore it all to pieces. Managerial City of the control of the con pieces. Meanwhile dirty faced boys was throwin stuns and empty beer bottles at my massive brow, takin other improper liberties with my person.

The Seseshers confisticated my statoots by smashin them to attoms. They then went to my money box and confiscated all the loose change therein contained. They then went and bust in my cages, lettin all the animiles loose, a small who seemed to take much pleasure was the eccentric Caermarthen, whose passion for the sea bore some resemblance to his own, and who was very competent to give an opinion about every part of a ship, from stem to stern. Caermy cages, lettin all the animiles loose, a small but healthy tiger among the rest. This tiger has a excentric way of tearin dogs to pieces, and I allers sposed from his gineral conduct that he'd have no hestashen in servin human beins in the same way if he could git at them. Excuse me if I was crooil, but I larfed boysterrusly when I saw that the tiger spring in among the people. "Go it, my sweet cuss!" I innardly exclaimed, "I forgive you for bitin off my left thum with all my heart! Rip 'em up like a bully tiger whose lare has been inwaded by Seseshers!"

who was very competent to give an opinion about every part of a ship, from stem to stern. Caermarthen, indeed, became so great a favorite that he prevailed on the Czar to consent to the admission of a limited quantity of tobacco into Russian elergy would cry out against relaxation of the ancient rule, and would strenuously maintain that the practice of smoking was condemned by that text which declares that man is defiled, not by those which proceed out of it. This apprehension was expressed by a deputation of mer-

ed any of them, but as he was seen a few days after some miles distant, with a large and wellselected assortment of seats of trowsers in his mouth, and as he lookt as tho he'd been havin vient exercise, I rayther gess he did. You will therefore perceive that they didn't confisticate I was taken to Montgomery in iuns and placed

in durans vial. The jail was a ornery edifies, but the table was librally supplied with bakin an cabbidge. This was a good variety, for when I didn't hanker arter bakın I could help myself to

about howsever, and I was very lonely specially on the first day; so when the jailor parst my lonely sell, I put the few stray hairs on the back of my head (I'm bald now, but there was a time when I wore sweet auburn ringlets) into a dish-hevilled a stait as possible, & rollin my ize like a mannyyuc, I cride "Stay, jaler, stay! I am not mad, but soon shall be if you don't bring me suthin to talk!" He brung me some noospapers,

At larst I got an interview with Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Conthieveracy. high good humor. He was quite perlite, and axed me to sit down and stait my case. I did it, when he larfed and sed his gallunt men had been a little 2 enthusias

in confisticating my show.
"Yes," sez I, "they confisticated me too muchly. I had sum hosses confisticated in the same of endeavoring to raise further recruits for the way onct, but the confisticateer air now pound- United States service, and discussing matters in stan in the States Prison at Injinapylus." connected therewith. Our engagements were "Wall, wall, Mister Ward, you air at liberty such that we could not be present at this meetto depart, you air frendly to the South, I know.

"J. Davis, there's your grait mistaik. Many of was Hon. James Hughes, Judge of the Court of us was your sincere frends, and thought certain Claims at Washington City, who has been be parties among us was fussin about you and med- several weeks attending to professional business dlin with your consarns intirely too much. But,

J. Davis, the minit you fire a gun at that piece of
dry goods called the star spangled banner, the

He takes uncompromising ground in favo North gets up and rises enmassy, in defense of that banner. Not agin you as indooviduals—not agin the South even—but to save the flag. We should indeed be weak in the knees, unsound in the heart, milk white in the liver, and soft in the ned, if we stood quietly by and saw this glorious | thinks the former Administration did wrong Government smasht to pieces either by a furrin or a not sooner taking measures to check this rebelintestine foc. The gentle hearted mother hates lion, before it had assumed so formulable an as to take her nauty child across her knee, but she knose it is her dooty to do it. So we shall hate Hughes' views with regard to the general policy to whip the nanty South, but we must do it if you of the Government; but in sustaining the Union don't make back tracks at onet, and we shall and the Constitution, we trust that he is all right wollup you out of your boots. J. Davis, it is my decided opinion that the Sunny South is makin a to a disruption of the Union. This is no time for discussing minor political differences. The ques

egrejus mutton hed of herself."

"Ge on, sir, you're safe enuff. You're too small tion now is: "Are you for the Union, or against powder for me!" sed the President of the South-ern Conthievracy. it?" In this respect, we can stand shoulder extension shoulder with Judge Hughes, or any other patr "Wait till I go home and start out the Baldinsvil Mounted Hoss Cavalry! I'm Capting of that
Corpse, and J. Davis beware! Jefferson D., I

# INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1,145.

now leave you! Farewell, my gay Saler Boy! blue sea, adoo! adoo!" WEEKLY and two of the Daily ..... 50 00 My tower threw the Southern Conthievracy on Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above my way home was thrillin enuff for veller covers.

ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber It will form the subjeck of my next. Betsy Jane and the progeny air well. Yours respectively,

Peter the Great in England. Our English ancestors were not a little sur prised to learn that a young barbarian, who had 13 cents. at seventeen years of age become the autocrat of of Sweden to those of China, and whose education had been inferior to that of an English Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point farmer or shopman, had planned gigantic im-for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. provements, had learned enough of some languages of Western Europe to enable him to comnunicate with civilized men, had begun to sur-round himself with able adventurers from various parts of the world, and sent many of his young subjects to study languages, arts and sciences in foreign cities, and finally had determined to travel as a private man, and to discover by personal observation the secret of the immense

hundredth part of his dominions. It might have been expected that France would have been the first object of his curiosity. For was for these many dase gone and past. Per-chans you sposed I'd gone to the Toomb of the Coppylets, the I dent know what those is. It's a poplar neespaper frase.

prosperity and power enjoyed by some communi-ties whose whole territory was far less than the

kote from your troothful advertisement.

My success was skaly, and I likewise had a narrer scape of my life. If what I've bin threw is "Southern hospitality," bout which we have hearn so much, then I feel bound to obsearve that they made too much of me. They was altogether too lavish with their attenshuns.

I went among the Seseshers with no feelins of annermosity. I went in my perfeshernal capacity. I was actooated by one of the most loftiest desires which can swell the human Boozum, viz: to give the people their money's worth, by showing them Sagashus Beests, and wax Statoots, which, I venter to say, are onsurpast by any other statooist anywheres. I will not call that man, who sez my statoots are humbugs, a lier and hoss thief, but bring him bed me, and I'll wither him with one of my skornful frowns. ship's carpenter. Holland and England, there-fore, had for him an attraction that was wanting threw the Sunny South I hearded a heap of talk to the galleries and terraces of Versailles. He

ng threwout this sunny land proudly and defiantly creaming. Sir!"

"What's the matter with him," sez I, "don't shyness which inflamed curiosity. He went to a play, but as soon as he perceived that pit, boxes and galleries were staring not at the stage, but at him, he retired to a back bench, where he was screened from observation by his attendants He was desirous to see a sitting of the House of Lords, but as he was determined not to be seen, tax, and learned with amazement that this sum. though larger by one-half than the whole revenue which he could wring from the population of the immense empire of which he was absolute mas-

of England voluntarily granted every year to their constitutional king. William judiously humored the whim of his illustrious guest, and stole to Norfolk street so nized his majesty in the thin gentleman who got out of the modest looking coach at the Czar's lodgings. The Czar returned the visit with the They made no reply to that, but said my wax figgers was confiscated. I axed them if that's the chimney of the royal sitting-room was a plate known that he took no notice of the fine pictures which, by an ingenious machinery, indicated the direction of the wind; and with this plate be was

found that he was too far from the object of his & takin other improper liberties with my person.

Resistanse was useless, for a variety of reasons,

of three-deckers and two-deckers, frigates, sloops,

of three-deckers and two-deckers, frigates, sloops, I can't say for certin that the tiger serisly in-

Czar; but they were reassured by the air with which he told them that he knew how to keep With all the high qualities which were peculiar to himself, he had all the filthy habits which were then common among his countrymen. To the end of his life, whilst disciplining armies, founding schools, framing codes, organizing tribunals building cities in the desert, joining distant sea by artificial rivers, he lived in his palace like a hog in a stye, and, when he was entertained b other sovereigns, he never failed to leave on their tapestried walls and velvet state beds unequive cal proof that a savage had been there. Evelyn's use was left in such a state that the treasury

ieted his complaints with a considerable sur Towards the close of March the Czar visite Portsmouth, saw a sham sea fight at Spithead watched every movement of the contending fleets with intense interest, and expressed in warm terms his gratitude to the hospitable government which had provided so delightful a spectacle for his amusement and instruction. After passing more than three months in England, he departed in

### Judge Hughes.

On last Saturday a public meeting was called at the Court-house in this place, for the purpose Even now we have many frens at the North who symbathyse with us, and wont mingle in this patriotic addresses were made on the occasion. ing, but we learn that a large number of persons Among the speakers that addressed the meeting

dria, and to have been respected in his vocation. bellion or invasion, the public safety may require The statements of the Washington press relative it." there buried by the State authorities with ceremonial honors. Jackson was about 52 years of In New York and many other States it is made age, and leaves a wife and four children. There is not a word of truth in the report that his wife had been insulted by the Zouaves."

the duty of Judges to issue the writ of habeas corpus when applied for, and a refusal is punishable as a serious crime. In all parts of America, it

worth, was shot by young Brownell:

Effect of War upon Moral and Mates These will be very fashionable this summer.

Morning Robes.

bow or a knot of ribbon with floating ends. Still,

needs obey .- N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

first named material is the most desirable.

preferable as a material for the Havelock.

the circumference of the crown.

cut perfectly round and six inches in diameter.

be about eighteen inches in length, measured per-

The Tailor and Dean Swift.

of an angel; but I am in great difficulty; for I

This sudden exposition came like an electric

returned to his occupation thoroughly cured of

the Lord has sent you to show me."

pendicularly, and thirty inches in width.

The public mind has been so much engrosse made of pique or quilting-a material very much resembling Marseillaise, but not so thick and with the exciting scenes and circumstances conheavy. The skirt can be gored or made to suit nected with the changes in our national affairs. the fancy; Zouave jacket and vest of the same that few persons, we apprehend, have found time material, or a Zouave Swiss-muslin skirt. For to reflect upon the damage to the moral and mathose who dislike the Zouave, there is the "Ma- terial condition of the people, which must be prothilde jacket," a very stylish and becoming style, can be made of pique brillante, or light cashmere. The patriotism of the entire country, North and This is bordered with another color, the edge of South, has been aroused and cultivated to the the trimming scolloped in button hole upon the highest pitch; but this has related chiefly to our material, and tiny polka-spots on each scollop, political condition, and has been directed almost plain flowing sleeve, the same trimming passing exclusively to providing the ways and means, not up on the outside of the sleeve, jockey shape. A of assisting and developing, but of killing or deside seam, technically termed "dart," on front stroying a portion of our fellow citizens. We form the shape, the back also having seams to make no objection to the patriotism, especially if it is sincere and disinterested, but rather glory in Gored peignoirs are generally accompanied by a small pelerine cape, not quite extending to the hearts of the American people, which prompts waist. Some of this style are merely gored in front, trimmed with large buttons. Exceedingly against all invaders. The chief difficulty at the pretty neglige costumes are temptingly becoming | present time is, not that there is too much patriand cool in their white muslin, worn over an otism, but that in too many instances it has taelaborately tucked under-skirt, the Zouave jacket, ken the direction on one side or the other, and trimmed with a puffing, through which is run a perhaps in too many instances on both sides, of a ribbon of any color to suit the fancy, the collar crusade against those who should be friends, rathat the throat or filling of lace simply fastened by | er than against a national or foreign enemy. As our remarks in this article are intended to be ap-Matrons, who prefer superintending their own plicable to the whole country, and not particula household, especially in the matin hour, will find ly to either section, we may say thus much re-

the small bishop sleeve particularly adapted to a specting the misdirected patriotism of the American people, without giving just cause of offence. While the North and the South are thus preof the sleeve gathered into a band, through which the hand can easily pass, admitting an undersleeve, if chosen, the turned back cuffs to be effective methods of shedding each others blood, trimmed with braid, or embroidered, as suits the all the great moral questions of the day must remain in abeyance, or receive a shock from which they will be slow to recover, while the improve The white dresses which have been obsolete ments in art and science, and in agriculture, which for so many years, are to be again revived. This is our great material interest, must be neglected is produced from the fact that the Empress Eu- until a restoration of peace shall enable the peogenie contemplates wearing mourning for her sister during the present year, varying her sombre toilette by white occasionally. If destined for the promenade also, it will be a vast saving for opment. A state of war is not favorable to adsilks, as cambrics and muslin are much cheaper, vancement in religion, morals, science or imand will answer the purpose of street sweeping provement of any sort. This is true of war generally; but especially and emphatically so of a war which enlists the feelings and sympathies of For demi toilette, are exceedingly neat and all classes of people, and diverts their minds from

pretta, made of check silk, drawn or plain and other topics and duties. plaited front, without trimming on the outside; The effect of the influences to which we allude inside a quilting of narrow blonde, and a cluster may be observed all around us. They are ex-of roses and violets. Bonnets have rather a bizarre look with the the anniversaries of our religious and benevolent trimming directly on the top, a bunch of roses, a societies; in the contributions to these and kindred fashion wills it, modistes will it, and we must only by those actually engaged in the army, but by large numbers of people, who, carried away by excitement, forget the sacredness of that day; "The Havelock"-How to Make It. in the prostitution of the pulpit to the encourage For the information of numerous lady readers, ment of carnage and bloodshed and hate, and in we undertake to describe the manner of "cutting | the dissemination among the people of the counout" the Havelock, one of the most useful items try of bitterness and revenge and enmity towards for a soldier's outfit yet offered for the comfort | those who should be brothers and friends.

of the brave patriots who have gone southward. In material affairs the influences of a state of The Havelock, it may not be generally known, war are no less disastrous. Improvements of all was the invention of the Christian soldier and kinds are postponed or abandoned, public spirit is hero of Lucknow, from whom it derives its diverted from the prosecution of useful and benename, and during the famous Indian campaign ficial works of almost every description, enterwas found to be of great benefit to the English prise is suffered to flag, and the great interests of the country become stationary or retrograde. As soon as the requisition for troops was is- The entire resources and energies of the people sued by the President, the relatives and friends | will be called into requisition to provi e men and of the soldiers availed themselves of every prac- means for carrying on the war, so that everythin ticable design and suggestion tending to in- must flag or falter, or be utterly abandoned, unticrease their comfort while in a southern clime. peace and prosperity shall be restored. The bur-The invention of Havelock, of course, was not forgotten, and now the majority of the soldiers in Washington have their heads protected must bear heavily, not only upon the present but from the rays of the sun, by this simple contri- upon succeeding generations.

As one of the effects, disastrous in its character, The Havelock is made of some white material of the present excitement, we may mention the which reflects, instead of absorbs, the sun's rays, circumstance that the various Agricultural So-It can be made of flannel, muslin or silk, but the cieties, or at least a portion of them, are discuss ing the expediency of omitting, for this year, their It has been alleged that the reflection of the annual airs. This is the case, we hear, with the sunlight upon the white muslin is very injurious New York State Agricultural Society which to the eyes of the men in the rear ranks, whose has held regular annual exhibitions for eyes, in marching, are fixed on the cape of the Havelocks of the front rank men. The objection is worth investigation, and if ascertained to be well founded, should lead to the adoption of tention by matters connected with the war, may some other color less effective, perhaps, in reflecting the rays of the sun, but also less trying on the eyes of the rear rank men. White flannel, fear, may be the effect upon institutions of like with its reflecting properties are somewhat less character in other States, and also upon the ope-

than those of muslin, is perhaps a more perfect rations of individuals devoted to the developmen non-conductor of heat, and for these reasons is of our agricultural resources and improvements The considerations to which we have alluded The Havelock is cut in four pieces, the crown, are applicable alike to both sections of the coun the body, the front and the cape. The crown is try, and will perhaps be equally potent in both, ut perfectly round and six inches in diameter.

The body is nearly straight on its lower edge, moralizing the public mind, and in paralyzing ex and slightly concave on the upper edge where it is attached to the crown. Its length is one-half When the present troubles shall be ended—for we suppose like all other evils, there must be an end The front, which is sewed to the crown immediately opposite the body, should be of two thicknesses so as to cover both the upper and the lower their work set back a quarter of a century, and sides of the front-piece of the cap.

The cape, which is attached at its upper edge to the body, to be correctly proportioned, should the labors for placing them again in motion immeasurably augmented.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

#### From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The ladies at the Sewing Hall in this city are The sacredness of the writ of Habeas Corpus at present engaged in the manufacture of Have- has been brought into question lately, in two in locks for our soldiers in the southern end of the stances. In St. Louis, Judge Treat, of the Dis-State, where they are greatly needed as a protection against the sun. We hope to see a like pamanding the body of Captain McDonald to be the State. Before the extreme hot weather arrives, let every brave son of Illinois engaged in the preservation of our country, be supplied with gued, and the Judge has decided that he has ju-risdiction. The next step, it is supposed, will be a quiet obedience to the writ, and a calm discussion of the question as to the right of Captain Lyon A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of the to retain Captain McDonal I as a prisoner. Dean, took it into his head that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the Book of Revelations. Quitthe question whether there is an existing war, and the Captain is a prisoner of war, (in which case the military authorities will hold him,) or whether or rather a prophet, until his customers had left his aop, and his family was likely to famish.

His monomania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevolently watched for some continuous the current of his likely to famish.

Thus far the course of both Judge and soldier in the current of his likely to famish. venient opportunity to turn the current of his Missouri seems to have been legal and proper. But the Baltimore case presents a far more seri

cial revelation to go and convert Dean Swift; and ous aspect. Serious, because in it we perceive a cial revelation to go and convert Dean Swift; and the next morning took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean, whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor approach, and instantly surmised the nature of his errand. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and thoughtfulness, with the Bible open before him, and his eyes fixed on the tenth caapter of

him, and his eyes fixed on the tenth caapter of United States (Tanev) has issued a writ of habe-Revelations, he awaited his approach. as corpus to Gen. Cadwallader, in command of The door opened, and the tailor announced the troops stationed at Baltimore, requiring the in an unearthly voice, the message: "Dean production before him of John Merriman, alleged Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to to be held illegally in custody. Who Merriman is, we know not. The Tribune says he is, "be-" Come in, my friend," said the Dean, " I am yond all question, a traitor of the deepest dye;" in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent and according to the established rule hereabouts you to help me out of my difficulties." with reference to men whom the Tribune charges This unexpected welcome inspired the tailor strengthened greatly his assurance in his own as traitors, we are bound to believe him a

prophetic character, and disposed him to listen to the disclosure. "My friend," said the Dean, "I have just been now. He is a prisoner, and he applies by peti reading the tenth chapter of Revelations, and am tion to Judge Taney, of the United States Su greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with: preme Court, for a writ to bring his body into and you are the very man sent to help me out. Court, that it may be inquired whether he is a Here is an account of an angel that came down prisoner of the law, or of a lawless force. The from heaven, who was so large that he placed one Judge issued the writ; the General disregarded foot on the sea and the other on the earth, and it, and we understand has applied to the Presilifted up his hands to heaven. Now my knowldent of the United States for instructions in the edge of mathematics," continued the Dean, "has premises, and the President has the matter under enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form

wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to riman has been guilty of treasen in Maryland, he make him a pair of breeches, and as that is excan only be arrested on due warrant-can only be actly in your line of business. I have no doubt tried on indictment found by a grand jury in Maryland-can only be convicted by the testimony f two witnesses, and that he must be tried in shock to the poor tailor; he rushed from the Maryland. If he is legally in custody therefore, house, ran to his shop, and a sudden revulsion of it must be on some warrant. thought and feeling came over him. Making

The writ of habeas corpus is the great bulwark breeches was exactly in his line of business. He of freedom. The words seem trite, but the truth his prophetical revelations by the wit of the is a solemn one. The people of England early learned to regard it as their grand defense against the tyranny of Government or nobles; and as it became a part of the common law of England, it The Washington correspondent of the was more and more respected and cherished. In Baltimore American gives the following in refer- America, the question whether the common law ence to Jackson, who, after killing Col. Ells- of England was the law of this entire country, might have led to some doubts on the subject of this great writ of right, had it not been that the "Jackson. I learned from good authority, was founders of the Government deemed it so impora native of Fairfax county, but removed to Al- tant to the protection of the citizen, that they exandria only six or seven months ago, when he placed it in the Constitution itself, and provided assumed the direction of the Marshall House. He that "the privilege of the writ of habcas corpus seemed to have been but little known in Alexan- shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of re-

to his being a man of desperate character, are The operation of the writ is very simi said by citizens of Alexandria who knew Jack Whenever and wherever a man, woman or child, son well, to be without foundation. He was, is imprisoned or detained by force, a Judge, on however, a firm secessionist, and is said to have the petition of the prisoner or of a friend of the expressed a determination to fire only at the offi- prisoner, issues the writ of habeas corpus, directed cers of any force who should enter the city for to the person who holds the prisoner, requiring the purpose of capturing it. An inquest was held over the body, I am told, and a verdict ren | cause of his detention or imprisonment made dered that he was killed 'in defending his private property.' Jackson's body was taken to Fairfax Court House on the day after his death, and was

has been at all times since the Revolution re- The Public and Private Character of the conflict between the United States and the garded as the duty of a Judge—the highest moral duty-in any and all cases where the application s made, charging on oath that a person is illegally imprisoned, to issue the writ at once. The importance of the writ was never more

manifest than at this moment, when the Executive Department of the Government of the United States, in the attempt to suppress a rebel-

the very tyranny which the writ of habeas corpus should be done. Once assured of what ought to is designed to overcome. The writ was originally and always intended as a defense of the subject against the tyranny of the government; and honor and his renown let it be said, he never The President's Power Over the Hanowhere is such defense more needed than under failed! if failure did come, it was not through a government like our own. The article in the him. We might mention incidents wherein his Tribune, to which we refer, is the grossest per peculiar courage shone forth most lustrously, but columns, and we presume is tolerably clear to all version of right and of free principles that ever over his coffin is not the place to speak of the readers who can understand the rights of citizens disgraced the pages of a New York paper. Says the Tribune,—"of all the tyrannies that afflict ious defeat. mankind, that of the Judiciary is the most insidi ous the most intolerable, the most dangerous."

But there is one point in his history and charpublic attention. The provision of the Constitutions the most intolerable, the most dangerous." ous, the most intolerable, the most dangerous."

In other words, the Tribune is for establishing Lynch law everywhere; and when any large Mr. Douglas was eminently social. He had rare through the action of the military power, and decommunity have arisen in their might and pronounced against any particular men as traitors and rebels, and have seized and are about to hang them, then, no matter whether the community be benevolent in the true sense of the term. He ing language: Northern or Southern—whether the offense be against public sentiment North or South—Lynch law overrides the writ of habeas corpus, and the law overrides the writ of habeas corpus, and the law overrides the writ of habeas corpus, and the law overrides the writ of habeas corpus, and the law overrides the writ of habeas corpus, and the law overrides the writ of habeas corpus, and the law overrides the writ of habeas corpus of the term. The language.

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus of habeas corpus of the term. The language of the writ of habeas corpus of the writerial writeri judge is a tyrant who dares to issue it. This, we tious, but honorably so. When a boy, working quire it." say, is the doctrine now taught in the Tribune.

It is marvelous that within the past two weeks the leading Administration papers have been fill
workman in the State. When at school, he was to become the best thority for the orders given by the President to the Military Commandant in Florida, to suspend

But the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion. Now the ouestion arises. Who can suspend it?

When a teacher, he was ambitions of leaving a mixture case of menyman at Daitimore, when the memory of usefulness to the pupils under his writ issued by Justice Taney was disregarded. Let us see what power the President of the United his ambition was to overtake those who had States possesses over this question.

An attempt was made to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in 1807. The Senate of the United States passed a bill to suspend the writ; the occa
But to appreciate the excellence of Mr. Doug
Thus we see that Congress may, in certain

one person, while others were free to use it. Taney was bound, as an honest Judge, doing his duty, to issue a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of Mr. Merriman; that the duty of Gen. sincerely trust that in the grave and solemn cir- and competitor-Abraham Lincoln! cumstances now surrounding us, the Administra-tion will not hesitate to inculcate strict obedience to all laws everywhere, so that we may be saved from that anarchy and mob government into which the Red Republicans of the Tribune school

are seeking to plunge us. triotic spirit manifested by the ladies throughout brought before him. Captain Lyon seems to have The Responsibility of the State Administration.

The Madison Courier, radical Republican, has the following comments upon Governor Morron's We print to day a short article from the New- or himself, he set apart a day for general fasting, rected to do, with the addition that Gen. Cadwalcastle Courier, one of the oldest Republican pa-pers in the State, in which some new points against the State Administration are made. very foul mouthed editor (?) in Indiana at country went on down the inclined plane to de- the Constitution. Perhaps the President expects empts to defend Governor Morton by throwing struction, and Mr. Buchanan had to acknowledge, Congress to legalize this and other unconstitu whatever there is to blame upon his subordinates. in a special message to Congress, that all plans | tional acts, at the extra session. If this mode of There is no principle better established than this:

Every political party is responsible to the country for the conduct of the officers it places in power, as any reproach upon Providence, because the peoand the chief officer is responsible to the party, as well as to the people, for the acts of his subordinates. The selection of subordinate officers is the day been universally observed, the case doubt the conduct of the omcers it places in power, as any reproach upon Providence, because the people clare the President Dictator and give to him for the time being absolute power.

Let us not be understood as making any facthe most difficult of the duties of a President of less would have been different. the United States and of a Governor of a State. The Republican press of Indiana held the Demo- Springfield to enter upon that career of glory sures, we deem it our duty either to render them cratic party responsible before the people, for the which is to distinguish him in the annals of the a fair support or to oppose them in the legitimate

alleged monstrous corruptions of the Democratic State and National Administrations in the canvass of 1860. The press did not permit the responsibility to be shuffled from one officer to bors and friends to pray for him, which they prom- tution under their feet," we deem it our duty to another. So it will be in all future canvasses. ised to do. But when Old Abe got to Harrisburg protest against the act, as full of danger to the Gov. Morton can not throw off the responsibil- where he learned through a mysterious stranger ity for the appointment of Mansur, Commissary that certain Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies were General, and if corruptions are proven upon the thirsting for his blood, he relinquished his faith in Quartermaster General, Morton can not shirk any Providence, and put his trust in a Highland cap of the odium which will attend the exposure. The and long military cloak. He confided in Provi-"stinking sour meat" Mansur is charged with dence while there was no danger, but when the furnishing to the soldiers, will be thrown at Mor- critical moment came he distrusted Providence ton and his party in the next canvass; it will stick and took the night train. This will probably acto him closer than Horace Heffren; so will the count for all the trouble Old Abe has seen since; commerce with America will be closed until the

cratic parties, but there will be, must be, new parthe Democratic party to his fortunes.

The removal of Judge Douglas' remains took haps safe to say it has passed. place at between twelve and one o'clock vestervariegated flowers. Upon the front of the gallery Jefferson Davis. flowers .- Chicago Times.

day, is the county town of Barbour county, Va. It lies near the foot of the Blue ridge, on Tygarts Valley river, about twenty miles to the south of Grafton, which is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Chors.—we hear some complaints of the supposed it will not be seriously injured. Corn is sectional, and is the same under both governments. Yet the very equality thus produced is the most embarrassing feature of the whole. In

Judge Douglas.

The editor of the Chicago Post, James W. lion, is tempted to take upon itself the exercise of judicial functions. The grand object of the writ is to prevent the exercise of judicial authority by country ever knew, he but anticipated a history suggest that the whole subject be given up to injudicious men; to guarantee the citizen that no which has been written by universal consent. Providence without any military trial whatever, military force shall hold him in duress unless by due process of law.

The remark of one of the New York papers

Shall we speak of his courage? That, too, is a part of his history which is so familiar. There never was a crisis in which Douglas flinched.

The remark of one of the New York papers that the writ was "originally intended to secure There never was an hour when he hesitated or and resolution

The writ being a right which every citizen has, the start of him; as a prosecutor he was am- Article I of the Constitution relates exclusive manifest that the only suspension of the bitious to be known as a man fit for the office. ly to the legislative department of the Governright must be by a power sufficient to suspend As a legislator he was ambitious of the credit ment. Section I declares how the Legislative the operation of other law rights. The writ of mandamus may be suspended; but how? Only by statute. Other common law remedies may State. As a judge he was ambitious of a name qualifications, mode of election, organization, &c., can suspend the writ of the habeas corpus except honorable from the distinction he gave to the manner defines the qualification, mode of electhe power which can suspend other writs of re- office. As a representative he was ambitious of tion, organization and the duties in case of im

States passed a bill to suspend the writ; the occasion being the Burr conspiracy; but it was lost in the Hous. In Massachusetts we believe the writ was suspended by statute during the Shay's rebellion in 1786. But no instance is on record of its suspension by the President, and we can not imagine that the legal advisers of that high functionary will counsel him, or that he will himself imagine that he has the power.

But to appreciate the excellence of Mr. Douglas, it was necessary to see him when the Senator, the Statesman, the public servant, were forgotten, and he stood before you at his own firestide cases of rebellion or invasion, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for extraordinary power by Congress? Manifest Congress itself, since no delegation is given man shone forth in all its purity; then he was necessary to see him when the Senator, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for extraordinary power by Congress? Manifest Congress itself, since no delegation is given man shone forth in all its purity; then he was necessary to see him when the Senator, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Who is to be the judge of the occasion for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. It need scarcely be added that there can be confiding host, the generous man, the affection duties of that officer are set forth in article 2 of no such thing as a suspension of the writ in single cases, or with reference to special individuals. This would be a tyrannical power beyond all precedent in modern civilized nations: and the idea of that omcer are set forth in article 2 of the Constitution. In no form or manner, either directly or by implication, is the slightest power conferred upon the President over this subject. Congress and Congress alone is permitted. is absurd on its face. The writ may be suspend- rival compared with Stephen A. Douglas, the to exercise the power in extreme cases, of which

an arbitrary taking of the right of the writ from upon to make the sad announcement that the of the Constitution, and without the shadow of man whose deeds have filled the pages of his right or apology.

#### From the St. Louis Republican.

It is a good sign that when people get into a peculiarly embarrassing predicament they are ence upon the blessing and grace of a Superior Being. When Mr. Buchanan found that he had assisted to get the country into a scrape, and

ties; one of these will inevitably be the State Ad- Old School Presbyterian Assembly, (which has Convention, it is yet open for Europe to enforce ministration party, of which Gov. Morton will be been discussing the heathen missions and Ameri- upon the High Seas the doctrines on which the chief. It seems that Morton appreciates the po can politics for two weeks past,) to set apart the Representatives of the Great Powers agreed in sition, and that he is willing to strengthen himself by uniting, as far as possible, the debris of prayers for the success of the Federal Govern- blockaded against the Stars and Stripes, and so Removal of Judge Douglas' Remains. by this time the resolution has passed. It is per- tions, we can know nothing of civil wars, we may day. As early as nine o'clock in the morning a who has, no doubt, had his eye on the Old School tension of the quarrel into every sea on the globe. crowd of people collected in front of the Tremont House, and remained there during the entire fore- as to its proceedings, and issues letters of marked The Americans are seeking to settle by arms of noon. The remains were escorted by the Chica- piety in the shape of a "Proclamation to the Peo one side, and apparently by words and threats on go Light Guard, the Sturges Rifles and the Scam-mon Light Infantry. These companies formed a Government of the Confederate States." Although the the other, a dispute in which Europe has no inter-mon Light Infantry. But it is our interest to prebody guard which was quite necessary to keep yet been recognized by earthly powers, Mr. Da- vent the vessels of neutrals being inconvenienced the crowd in check, so great was the rush of peo- vis, "feeling dependence upon God," is moved by privateers and illegal blockades. Europe will ple in the streets. Bryan Hall was most approrito recognize His righteous Government," and lot discharge the duty she sought to take upon priately arranged for the reception of the illusalludes to "manifest proofs of the Divine blesslerself to teach the world in 1856, unless now trious dead, and was full of solemn grandeur. ing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people when the great maritime power of the West could be coffin was placed upon the pedestal of the Confederate States of America." This is platform, and surrounded by soldiers, who pre- the first formal recognition of a foreign power by pean opinion-it insists that privateering is as served the order which was becoming to the scene, the Confederate States that we have seen. If a much out of place on the seas as piracy, and that as a vast crowd defiled mast and passed out at a blockade of the celestial ports were to be decreed blockades can only be effective and be respected. side door. The decorations of the hall are beau against Mr. Lincoln's Administration, we do not when they are proclaimed and carried out accordtiful and impressive. From the talons of the permit ourselves to doubt that Mr. Davis would ing to the common sense and understanding of eagle, the flag of the Union falls gracefully to the four columns supporting the canopy. At the foot of the coffin stands a broken column, emblematic of life cut short in the midst of promise and great-ness, and at its head stands a vase of beautifully courteous international country on the part of long gone by. the portraits of the Presidents, by Healy, are But the portion of the Proclamation which we

festooned with black and white crape. The gal- designed particularly noting, as showing the great lery is decorated with American flags. Around sagacity of the President of the Southern Con the middle of the stage are four large American federacy, is that in which he sets apart the thirflags, looped in festoons with crape, in the center | teenth of June as a day of prayer to invoke God's front of the stage is beautifully ornamented with three weeks the advantage of the Old School with articles required. Presbyterians by this arrangement. This, however, is probably nothing more than fair, as the Phillippa, the scene of the conflict of Mon- praying force of the North (which will doubtless

Confederate States, it is hardly possible for both to be right, and for both to win. According to SHEAHAN, Esq., the devoted friend and biographer Napoleon, who was an acute observer, and whose opinions are entitled to respect on war subjects. of the late Judge Deuglas, thus eulogizes his the general rule of Providence is to aid the side public and private character and social qualities: of the heaviest artillery. Yet there is high au-When nearly twenty years ago John Quincy thority going to prove that the battle is not al-Adams declared that if Douglas lived and con- ways to the strong-which is another conflict.

the liberty of loyal men," and that "it would be doubted. There never was a moment when Whereas, Divine Providence has taken the a gross perversion of its powers to employ it as

Douglas "did not know what to do," and never, work of emancipation into his own hands; therethe protecting shield of rebels," is a specimen of never, did he fail to do what his mind directed fore,

beas Corpus.

This subject has already been presented in our

ed with endeavors to justify the most illegal and ambitious to be at the head of his class, and to the habeas corpus, if in his judgment it should be unconstitutional proceedings, forgetting that they thus more than justify the entire course of the bitious to be in the first rank of his profession. Some state of the lader under the sanction of the Chief Magistrate, When a teacher, he was ambitions of leaving a in the case of Merryman at Baltimore, when the

the power which can suspend other writs of relief; and this is, in the United States, only the Congress of the United States by statute.

It has been said that the declaration of martial law would suspend it. If this be so, it is on the general principle that where martial law has been Senator in the Senate House."

Office. As a representative he was ambitious of being identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the senator in the senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country's glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country is glory. As a Senator in the Senate House identified with his country is glory. As a Senat tions of members, what shall constitute a quorum. declared, all judges and civil officers are for the time superseded, and cease to act. But martial principles. We know personally that the Presidency had no extravagant charms in his eyes.

His ambition never led him to depart from fixed to be section 6 regulates the compensation, and forbids Senators or Representatives to hold offices incompatible therewith, &c. Section 7 defines

ica, so far as we know; and whether a declara- His official ambition was satisfied with a seat in the order of legislation and the relations of the tion of martial law in America would supersede the Senate—a senate in which he was without a two Houses. Section 8 declares in direct and the writ, in the face of the constitutional provision, is very doubtful. We are inclined to think that any one resisting the writ in this State, or any Judge refusing to issue it on petition, would any Judge refusing to issue it on petition, would any Judge refusing to issue it on petition, would a line to his renown as a statesman. If he allowed his name to be used into which said section is divided. Section 9 debe indicted and convicted, notwithstanding a plea of the existence of martial law at the time. The Constitution of the United States overrides martial law, if no other written law does.

An attempt was made to suspend the writ of of its history, to live hereafter in the records of large the restrictions upon Congress—what in clause we have quoted. "The privilege of the writ of habitant to be useful to which said section is divided. Section 9 declares the restrictions upon Congress—what it is shall not be useful to be us

ed in districts, or in the whole country by act of companion, father and husband.

And now, on this 3d day of June, we are called the President is a usurpation, in direct violation

From these remarks, it follows that Judge Country's history, is no more.

Taney was bound, as an honest Judge, doing his duty, to issue a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of Mr. Merriman; that the duty of Gen.

In death he has conquered his enemies. In the general woe, in the universal lamentation, there is no word of unkindness. The bitter conflicts lith of May it was telegraphed from Washing-Cadwalladar as a soldier for the laws, and a citi- of the past, the horrid imprecations, the fierce in- ton, and we believe on good authority, that the cadwalladar as a soldier for the laws, and a citizen under the laws, was to obey the writ by bringing his prisoner before the Judge, and stating by
what authority he held him; that having refused

of the past, the norral imprecations, the herce in
ton, and we believe on good authority, that the
President had, by proclamation, directed "the
Commander of the forces of the United States on
the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise to do this, and having thus brought about a col- never be recalled. In the grave let all enmities any office or authority upon the Islands of Key lision between the Judicial and Executive de | be buried, and over his tomb let there be nothing | West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may partments of the Government, he must take the but evergreens, and flowers of the most fragrant be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of onsequences, which are by the act of Congress, odors. Let it be remembered that at the tomb of the United States; authorizing him at the same liability to indictment for misdemeanor, and pun-ishment by fine or imprisonment, or both. We no one more stricken with grief than his old rival urit of habeas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all danger-

ous and suspected persons."

Thus we find the President, who has no consti tutional jurisdiction in the matter, expressly authorizing or assuming to authorize a military of ficer, "if he shall find it necessary," to suspend wont to call on the Lord to help them out. This the writ of habeas corpus and to do acts which can shows that infidelity is not making much pro-gress in the world, and that even worly minded only be done by the special authority of Congress in extraordinary cases. In other words, he asmen are not ashamed to acknowlege their depend- sumes to confer upon a military officer powers

tious opposition to the Administration. Whether When Honest old Abe took his departure from we agree or disagree with its policy and its mealiberties of the country .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

#### From the London Chronicle of May 17. Cotton and Freights. If we are to recognize the belligerency of the

"blockades" of the North, it follows that our "chickory and burnt beans," notwithstanding the labors of the Indianapolis Journal to account for it in the coffee furnished by the Commissary.

Completely used up with business, bad appetite is to do for cotton, or Liverpool for freights. The It is hardly probable that any future canvass will be conducted by the Republican and Demo cratic parties, but there will be, must be, new parment, and for the continued waving of the Star | the ports of America ought not now to be sealed spangled Banner over all creation. We suppose against the commerce of Europe. As between nanot intervene on the soil where the strife rages But now at this day comes Jefferson Davis, but we surely have the right to prevent the ex-

Southern lady, on her way home from Philadelphia, passed through Harper's Ferry last week, with no less than a dozen revolvers stowed away of which hangs a portrait of Judge Dougles, gracious benediction on the Confederate States. have been adopted by different parties for supply under her crinoline, while any quantity of devices painted by Healy some fifteen years since. The It will be observed that Jefferson Davis gets ing the rebel army, in quantities large and small

THE CROPS.—We hear some complaints of chess

The Illness and Decease of Judge Douglas.

We gather the following items in reference to the last illness of Judge DougLas, his decease and the feeling in Chicago upon the sad event, from the Times of Tuesday morning:

REMOVAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS' REMAINS TO BETAN

Judge Douglas' remains will be removed from the Tremont House to Bryan Hall, where they are to lie in state, at ten o'clock this morning. The removal will be attended by the most solemn and impressive ceremonies. ILLINOIS CLAIMS THE REMAINS OF HER DECEASED

SENATOR.

A committee consisting of Governor Yates, and the most prominent State officials at Springfield, will arrive is this city to-day, to take part in the public ceremonies. It is in contemp that a strong influence shall be brought to bear upon the family of Judge Douglas, to prevail upon them to allow his honored remains to be buried in this State. Illinois claims all that is left of her greatest statesman, and the voice of the people will join with one accord in the neti tion that they be allowed to bury him in reverence and honor, and to erect over his remains a mausoleum which shall stand forever as a symbol of their affection.

THE LAST ILLNESS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Judge Douglas returned to his home in Chicago on the 1st of May. He was somewhat indisposed at the time, with the incipient stages of inflammatory rheumatism, and called in medical assistance the next day. His primary attack rapidly assumed a typhoid character, and continued from the first very unyielding. After some ten or twelve days, his attack was complicated by an ulcerated sore throat, which soon yielded. Torpor of the liver and constipation of the bowels ensued, soon followed by a jaundiced condition, accompanied by prisoning of the blood, which prostrated his nervous system still more. Constant wandering and delirium accompanied his

attack from its inception till he died.

On Sunday, at 11 P. M., a slight change for the worse was manifest, and hope left all hearts; his physicians, without relaxing their efforts, it was now apparent, could do no more. His respiration became oppressed, and continued to fail almost imperceptibly till 3 A. M. on Monday, when his decline became more rapid. His utterances, though broken, gave evidence that he was conscious of his approaching dissolution. At 5:30 immediate termination seemed imminent, but he continued to respire, feebly and more feebly till 9:11, when he drew his last breath without a sigh or a struggle, calmly and peacefully as an infant.

THE CITY DRAPED IN MOURNING. The city was in mourning yesterday. The countless flags which have fluttered in the breeze as emblems of national pride and loyalty, were hung with the sad color of death, and drooped listlessly, as though borne down with a consciousness of the great weight of sorrow which they symbolized. Far and near, wherever the eye wandered, the tokens of universal grief were seen, always sadly pendant, gloomy and almost foreboding. If a stranger had walked the streets in ignorance of the truth, he would have argured from the downcast faces which he met, from the sorrowing words which he heard, and from the wide draped emblems of grief which floated everywhere, that a great woe had fallen upon the city, asma settled down like a pall, there could not have been more of gloom and sorrow than followed the announcement that Judge Douglas was dead. It was a grand and impressive grief, swelchiming with the slow, mournful tolling of the great Court-house bell, until it seemed something

The announcement was mude at early dawn that the great Statesman was breathing his last. Anxious crowds gathered around the Tremont House, and waited breathlessly, until, at ten minutes past nine, word was given out that he had just breathed his last. He died in a state of insensibility. The utter prostration of the physical system had reduced him to a state of semi-unconsciousness, in which he lay during two or three days, and the effort to induce him to realize his condition, except for a few brief moments, was vain. Faithful friends attended his bedside, and one who has shared his hopes and ambitions in the zenith of his fame, was still the constant and unwearied watcher, while his feet passed the dark valley of shadows. To her the blow is terribly prostrating. But if there be consolation for so great a trial; if the heartfelt sympathy of a nourning nation, raising its voice with one accord n lamentation, can ease a single pang, then may

the burden grow lighter. The Court House was heavily droped in white and black, and the bell tolled a sciemn requiem in keeping with its mournful aspect. The store fronts on all the principal streets, and even far out into the suburbs, were hung with the same colors, draped in arches, and extending from window to window. In many places, the por-trait and plaster busts of Judge Douglas were displayed in crape, in a most impressive manner. The United States building, the hotels, the newspaper offices, and every other building of impor-tance, was enveloped in mourning. Even the omnibusses and street cars, the express wagons, and other conveyances, wore the same color Crape was everywhere visible; everywhere buried the flag of our country; everywhere told its sad

The Weapons of this War. The editor of Wilkes' (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times is a soldier now in Washington. In a late letter to the Spirit, he thus remarks on the weapons with which the battles are likely to be won: Some importance has been attributed to the fact that the Southern men, as a general thing, are better marksmen than the soldiers of the North, and that they will consequently possess a great advantage, through such superiority, in the hour of battle But while I do not believe that this is the case to any great extent, I would not, even if it were so, give much consideration to the fact; for in battle but few special shots are made, and the coming struggle is not destined to be a contest of mere markmanship or evolution. War began with the spear for its weapon; after a va riety of changes, through several centuries, it yielded its refinement, and under Napoleon III., on the fields of Magenta and Solferino, came back to the spear again. On those bloody and bitterly contested fields the alert Zouaves and the athletic Chasseurs d'Afrique refused to accept of the ra-tions of powder and ball when served out to the troops, just previous to battle; nay, when the charge was given, refused even to discharge the loads which was already in their weapons, but

rushing forward through the fire, they engaged the Austrians hand to hand, and bayoneted them in the ranks. This is unquestionably the true resource of superior physical condition. On this plan the coming war between the North and South will surely be contested; and in part evidence thereof, I will merely point to the fact that the Government has already taken away the little costly breech-loading toys which the munificence of New York put in the hands of Col. Ellsworth's regiment, and served out to them the spear, in the shape of a sabre on the end of a Minie musket, and may Heaven help those under the edge of whose bayonets these be some strange fighting, in which, possibly, even "butting" and wrestling, and throttling may form a part; but, after a short turmoil, the result will be a heap of slain and a flying remnant, each of whom will probably render his verdict of the struggle in the exclamation that "those fellows are not gentlemen!" The sabre bayonet is also to be distributed throughout the entire army, and I feel certain, from what I have gathered through military men, that the actual embrace of battle. man to man, is what the Northern captains of this war intend mostly to rely upon.

"Why is it!" Under this head the Newcastle Courier, A staunch Republican organ, makes the following points against the administration of His Excel-

leney, Governor Morros: In Ohio the papers complain loudly and constantly of the outrageous swindling and knavery connected with the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department of the army. In this State there can be no doubt that the same departments reek with the most stupendous frauds, and yet the press has had very little to say on the subject.
Why is this?

Among the awards made last week for cloth ing the six regiments of State troops, we find that contracts were given as follows: To one Indianapolis clothing house, gray satinet jacket and pants for one regiment at \$7 for each suit. Lewis Frohman, Cincinnati, for furnishing a regiment with the same goods, gets \$6 95; and another Indianapolis clothing house, on the same kind of a contract, get \$7 50 a suit. Now, the beauty of the thing is, that the Quartermaster General, in awarding these contracts, passed over without notice, a bid from one of the oldest and most responsible houses in Cincinnati, who offered to furnish precisely the same goods at \$6 25 a suit. Can the Indianapolis Journal throw any light upon this transaction? Doubtless that pader can make the thing all right as clearly and satisfactorily as it accounted for the chicory and beans in Commissary General Mansur's coffee.
While the Journal is on the subject, will it also inform an anxious public how many fine suits of clothes have been presented to hangers on about the offices of the Commissary and Quartermas-

PRIVATEERS .- The plea for water highwayme that those who commission them can not afford to make war in the regular way, would hold good for land highwaymen, employed by Governments whose subjects declined to pay war tax. It is the old principle, very convenient for buccaneer belligerents, if the civilized world would stand it-of naking war support itself. But the civilized world won't stand such practice by land-why should it by sea? If this war goes on, some practical answers will be provoked to that question.—London